

FY 2019-2020 Topical Call #1: Community Day Programs
November 13, 2019



The National Technical Assistance Center for the Education of Neglected or Delinquent Children and Youth (NDTAC)



Agenda

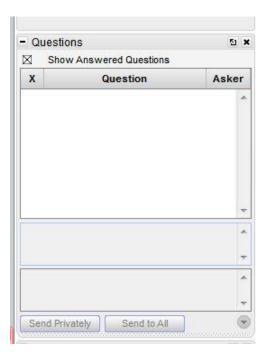
- Welcome and Logistics
- Participant Poll
- Bannock County Youth Development Center, ID (YDC)
 - Leslie Land, Division Manager, Intensive Supervision Unit, Bannock County Juvenile Justice (ID)
 - Matt Olsen, Executive Director, Bannock County Juvenile Justice (ID)
- Alternative, Community, and Correctional Education Schools and Services (ACCESS) Community and Juvenile Court Schools, CA
 - Lisa Lanier, Manager, Title I Programs, Orange County Dept. of Education (CA)
- Group Discussion
- Feedback Survey & Close



Topical Format & Questions

- Panelists welcome additional questions that are applicable to a broader audience and the content of the presentation. Please direct questions to the Chat Box.
- Please also direct technology related questions to the Chat Box.
 An NDTAC team member will try to assist you as soon as possible.







Participant Poll

1. What is your state and primary job title/role?

2. What specifically would you like to learn more about today?



Overview of Community Day Programs

Robert Mayo

TA Liaison

NDTAC



Definition, Regulations and Non-Regulatory Guidance

- The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) of 2015
 defines a community day program as a "regular
 program of instruction provided by a State agency
 at a community day school operated specifically
 for neglected or delinquent children and youth."
- While clearly defined as a State agency—operated program, these programs appear in both Subparts 1 (for State agencies) and 2 (for LEAs) of Part D.



Definition, Regulations and Non-Regulatory Guidance

 While defined in the statute as State-operated programs, the Federal statutes and regulations recognize the broad use of community day programs at both the State and local levels.

 For example, community day programs are listed in Federal regulations, such as CFR § 200.90(c), as a locally operated correctional facility not operated by the State.



Definition, Regulations and Non-Regulatory Guidance

- Community day programs are a type of program eligible to generate a count, under Subpart 1, as well as to receive funding as an eligible program under both Subparts 1 and 2.
- Under Subpart 1, a community day program is eligible to generate a count of neglected or delinquent youth as either a program of a State agency or a facility.
- Subpart 1 programs serving children are eligible to receive Part D funding, provided that students participate in a minimum of 20 hours of education per week.



Title I, Part D Subpart 2 Tips

Under Subpart 2, LEAs are allowed to provide services to neglected or delinquent youth at community day programs.

- Tip: Ensure that students who attend but do not reside at community day schools are not included in the local educational agency count.
- Tip: Once funding is determined, community day school students can be served by the LEA with a Subpart 2 grant.



Questions & Answers





Bannock County Youth Development Center (ID)

Leslie Land

Division Manager

Intensive Supervision Unit

Bannock County Juvenile Justice

Matt Olsen

Executive Director

Bannock County Juvenile Justice



Overview

- The mission of the Bannock County Youth
 Development Center (YDC) is to provide a secure,
 safe environment for juveniles who are placed in
 its care by the courts.
- Through programs and staff interaction, it is Bannock County YDC's goal to address citizenship, school attendance, drug/alcohol problems, selfworth, individual accountability and decisionmaking skills.



Overview

- Bannock County YDC works to meet the basic physical and emotional needs of its participants in an atmosphere of respect and concern.
- Bannock County YDC's balanced and restorative justice model is grounded in a philosophy of correctional care that emphasizes three equally important principles: community protection, accountability, and competency development.



Origins

- Bannock County YDC was developed out of a need to provide a supervised, structured day program for high risk youth in an effort to reduce the number of juveniles committed to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections.
- The cost of annual incarceration of a juvenile is approximately \$102,000/year. Juvenile Court Judge Bryan Murray has been a champion for the cause.







Model

- Bannock County YDC operates year round, 4 days per week from 8:30am-2:45pm.
- Bannock County Juvenile Probation dedicates two full-time employees for program implementation: a probation officer and a coordinator.
- The Pocatello/Chubbuck School District provides a teacher to work with students up to 4 days per week for 3 hours per day.



Model

- The teacher works with students through online courses and/or curriculum materials provided by the student's school of origin and helps them obtain credit toward grade advancement and/or graduation.
- After lunch, Bannock County YDC staff and community partners lead students in skill-building, physical health, and prosocial activities, including community service opportunities.



Essential Collaborative Partners

- The success of the YDC program has been made possible through a core collaborative partnership between Bannock County Juvenile Justice and Pocatello School District.
- Other key community partners include Idaho State
 University, University of Idaho Extension, Mountain View
 Event Center, Bannock County Parks and Recreation, and
 the Rotary Club.







Promising Outcomes: Fiscal Year 2017

- There were 41 program participants. 11 students graduated with a high school diploma from the program.
- Significant reductions in committing arrests evidenced by an 83% decrease in juvenile violations reports among program participants after one year of completing the program.
- Early graduates qualified for tuition assistance/scholarships for use toward continuing education and vocational training.
- Opportunities for participation in Idaho State University Bengal Bridge Program—a summer program for incoming college freshman offering up to 12 credits.



Promising Outcomes: Fiscal Year 2018

4549.50

1091.75

17 (Committed by 5 participants)

2 (Absconded Supervision)

299

10

23

95

1

1

0

Program Participants	36

Education Hours Completed

High School Credits Earned

High School Diplomas Earned

Pre-Program Misdemeanors

Pre-Program Felonies

Unsuccessful Releases

Total Community Service Hours Completed

Re-Integrated to Boundary HS or Graduated

Misdemeanors Adjudicated During Program

Felonies Adjudicated During Program

Commitments to State's custody

Prominent Obstacles

- Funding, funding, funding!
 - Funding for facilities
 - Funding for technology and instructional supplies
 - Funding for professional development
 - Interventions: Partnership and support from the Pocatello School District/Title 1 Part D has made it possible to upgrade technology in the classroom, provide a full-time tutor for students, and allow for high quality professional development for staff.
 - As the program continues to have positive outcomes, the Bannock County Commissioners recognize the efforts and successes of this program and continue to support it through funding at the County level.



Strategies and Lessons-learned

 Relationships and trust between collaborative partnerships are key to our success. A shared common goal and agreed upon intervention strategies are paramount for continuation of the





Questions & Answers





Alternative, Community, and Correctional Education Schools and Services (ACCESS) Community and Juvenile Court Schools (CA)

Lisa Lanier

Manager

Title I Programs

Orange County Department of Education (CA)



Overview

Welcome to Orange County, California!





OC Total

Population:

3,185,968

OC Median

Income:

\$81,851



% of OC Families Living Below the Poverty Line:

11.5%

- Orange County Department of Education (OCDE) 27 districts
 - Alternative, Community, Correctional Education Schools and Services (ACCESS)
 - Community Schools (approximately 3,800 students served in 2018-19)
 - 22 locations
 - Court Schools (approximately 1,200 students served in 2018-19)
 - One juvenile hall, two camps, two alternative-to-detention programs



Origins

Title I Transition Program

- Established in 2002
- Title I, Part D funds pay for Transition Specialists and Senior Transition Specialists
- Court schools and Community schools
- Continuation of Services
- Network of Support for Students





Model



- 4 Senior Transition Specialists
 - Juvenile Hall
 - Camps
- 5 Transition Specialists
 - Alternative-to-Detention programs
 - Community school sites (+ on call)
- 1 Program Supervisor
- One-on-one, small groups, and classroom
- Professional development



Essential Collaborative Partners

- Probation
- Probation
- Probation
- Healthcare Agency
- Social Services
- Foster Youth Services
- Local Community Colleges
- Community-based Agencies
- School Districts
- Police Departments
- Intra-Agency Departments





Promising Outcomes

- 17 days 1 day transition
- Improved relationships with districts
- More resources available
- Better processing of student records
- Increased college enrollment
- More individualized attention





Promising Outcomes: 2016-2019

- Title I Transition Specialists have assisted students in our community school program with a variety of essential life skills:
 - Total number of students who were accepted or enrolled in postsecondary education: 675
 - Total number of students who obtained employment: 823
 - Total number of students who enrolled in a job training program and/or course: 404
- Title I Transition Specialists have assisted students in our institution school program with a variety of essential life skills:
 - Total number of students who were accepted or enrolled in postsecondary education: 183
 - Total number of students who obtained employment: 30
 - Total number of students who enrolled in a job training program and/or course: 1,126



Prominent Obstacles

- Transient population
- Graduation exemptions
- Lack of apprenticeship opportunities
- Student's financial circumstances
- Fewer students with greater needs
- Homelessness





Strategies and Lessons-learned



- Start slowly.
- Track soon and track often.
- Individualize your services.
- Communication is key.
- Establish your community network.
- Gather input from collaborative partners.
- Family engagement is essential.



Questions & Answers





Group Discussion





Group Discussion

- Please enter questions, ideas and comments in the Q & A chat box.
- What programs, components or strategies discussed today most resonate with you and why?
- How feasible is developing, establishing and maintaining a high quality community day program in your agency or community?
- What are specific obstacles to initiating and/or sustaining a program?
 - What are strategies to address them?

Contact Information

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Upcoming NDTAC Activities

Webinars

- Human Trafficking: January 2020
- Policy Interactions and Cross-Agency Collaboration: April 2020
- Safety and Discipline in Facilities and Programs: September 2020

Topical Calls

- #2 Effective Transitions: February 2020
- #3 Facility Eligibility: August 2020

Products and Publications

- Program Profiles/At-Risk Programs: January 2020
- Facility Eligibility: August 2020



Thank You!!!

